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REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES
AND PEOPLES

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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I. GENERAL 1/

1. The Turks and Caicos Islands lie south-east of the Bahama Islands and about 145 kilometres north of the Dominican Republic. The Territory consists of two groups of islands separated by Turks Island Passage, a deep-water channel approximately 35 kilometres wide. The Turks Islands are situated east of the Passage and the Caicos Islands west of it. The Turks group comprises two inhabited islands, namely, Grand Turk (on which Cockburn Town, the capital, is located) and Salt Cay, as well as eight uninhabited cays and a large number of islets. The principal islands in the Caicos group are North Caicos, South Caicos, Middle (or Grand) Caicos and Providenciales. East Caicos and West Caicos are uninhabited.

2. According to information received from the Office of the Chief Minister of the Islands, the latest census taken in the Territory, on 31 May 1990, registered a population of 11,465, a 54 per cent increase from 7,413 tallied in the 1980 census. A breakdown of the population is given in the table below.

Resident population by island and age group, 1990

Age	Salt Cay	Grand Turk	South Caicos	Middle Caicos	North Caicos	Providen-ciales	Total
0	4	79	32	7	18	119	259
1-4	18	343	117	24	100	414	1 016
5-15	58	812	334	82	380	746	2 412
16-24	22	591	197	24	250	998	2 082
25-49	48	1 351	321	56	317	2 234	4 327
50-64	29	304	100	40	104	218	795
65+	29	211	97	39	106	92	574
Total	208	3 691	1 198	272	1 275	4 821	11 465

Source: Office of the Chief Minister, Turks and Caicos Islands.

II. CONSTITUTION AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Constitution

3. The 1988 Constitution of the Territory provides for a Governor appointed by the Queen, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The new Legislative Council consists of 19 members, 3 more than under the previous Constitution. There are 13 elected representatives, 3 members appointed by the Governor and 3 ex officio members of the Executive Council. Under the Constitution, the Governor may appoint three members to the Legislative Council: one member on the advice of the Chief Minister, another in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition and a third at his own discretion.

4. The Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order, 1988, conferred powers of administration on the Governor that were usually those of the elected Government. According to the Constitution, the Governor may refuse to assent to legislation or bills passed by the Legislature. He may also enforce bills that have not previously been approved by the Legislature.

B. Political parties and elections

5. General elections are held every four years. The general elections of 3 April 1991 were contested by candidates from the two traditional political parties: the Progressive National Party (PNP) and the People's Democratic Movement (PDM). PNP, the opposition party, led by Mr. Charles Washington Misick, won 8 of the 13 seats in the Legislative Council. The ruling party, PDM, won the five remaining seats. 2/

6. On the basis of these returns, the Governor appointed the head of PNP, Mr. Misick, as Chief Minister and four other elected members of the Council as Government Ministers. 3/ The new Government was sworn in on 15 April 1991 during the first session of the Legislative Council. 2/

7. Following the balloting, PDM alleged irregularities in the counting of the votes and challenged the results of the elections by filing petitions in court and with the Governor. 4/ A judge of the Supreme Court dismissed the petitions as null and void on a technicality: missing signatures. The Turks and Caicos Court of Appeal, meeting in the Bahamas, refused to hear the petitions, arguing that a determination had already been made by a judge of the Supreme Court, and that the determination had been certified to the Governor. 5/

8. Chief Minister Misick visited London in July 1991 at the head of a delegation of representatives of the Territory, which included the Financial Secretary, 6/ for talks with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see para. 13). 7/

C. Future status of the Territory

9. During his visit to the Territory on 20 July 1991, an official of the British Government, the Head of the Dependent Territories Section, West Indies and Atlantic Department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, stated that his Government would neither encourage nor discourage the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands if they decided to opt for independence and would be totally neutral on the issue. His Government would, however, abide by the constitutionally expressed wish of the people.

10. He added that the question of independence had not been raised during his talks with the Chief Minister, members of his Government, the Leader of the Opposition, and representatives of a wide cross-section of the Islands' community; neither had independence been a major issue during the campaign for the general elections. He praised the territorial Government's aim to achieve economic independence 8/ by the year 1996 (see paras. 19 and 20).

D. Public service

11. The Governor stated in his speech from the throne in 1991 that the Government remained committed to a sound financial policy and the elimination of waste. A comprehensive review would take place to determine which government services might be provided by the private sector more efficiently and at a lower cost. He added that he hoped that the number of employees in the civil service would be reduced to 800 by March 1992 and to 760 in 1992/93. In addition, the Governor called for the introduction of a zero-base budget to ensure that departmental spendings were an accurate reflection of needs.

12. The Government is sponsoring comprehensive training programmes for civil servants, such as in-house computer courses and new accounting techniques, to provide better management information and more effective financial control.

13. In August 1991, the Government announced that during the talks held in July in London between the Territory's delegation and the British Overseas Development Division, it was agreed that high priority should be given to the Turks and Caicos Government plan for reform of the public service and that a management office was needed to supervise the implementation of the reform. The United Kingdom Government, however, did not accept the scale of the office proposed by the Territory's delegation, and it was agreed that further talks would be held on the question. The Chief Minister stressed the need to transfer the excess labour capacity in the civil service to the private sector. 7/

III. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. General

14. The economy of the Turks and Caicos Islands continues to be based primarily on property development, offshore banking, tourism, the export of fish and government expenditure. The Territory also draws considerable external assistance from the United Kingdom, Canada and such international and regional institutions as the European Development Fund and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). In order to reduce its economic dependence on external assistance, the Government has been expanding both the tourist industry and the Territory's role as an international banking centre.

15. According to CDB, 9/ economic activity in the Turks and Caicos Islands slowed during 1990 as a result of a decline in construction activity and the introduction of new immigration legislation, which apparently created some uncertainty in the minds of foreign investors over future government policy towards non-nationals. Tourism and related construction (mainly on Providenciales) remained the most important economic activities, followed by fishing (based on South Caicos) and offshore financial services (based on the administrative centre, Grand Turk).

16. Offshore financial services and business registrations continued to grow during 1990, following the passage of new insurance legislation, the amendment of the companies and banking legislation at the end of 1989, and the passage of trust and trustee legislation towards the end of 1990. By that time, more than 860 insurance licences had been issued and seven banks held licences to do offshore business (three of which also did domestic business). More than 1,000 new companies of all classes were registered during 1990, bringing the total number of registrations in the Territory to nearly 9,000. 9/

17. The Chief Minister said in June 1991 that the agenda of his ruling PNP, whose motto was "Progress through partnership", called for the economic independence of the Territory and the phasing out of development aid by 1996. He also said that, in order to initiate the process towards that goal, his party called for some US$ 11.5 million 10/ per year in development assistance from the British Government over the next five years. 4/ The Chief Minister discussed this issue with the British authorities during his visit to London in July 1991. However, although both parties agreed on the goal, the funds that the British Government was prepared to make available in that context fell short of the Chief Minister's expectations. 7/

18. In June 1991, the Chief Minister said that although his Government would continue to promote investment and free enterprise in the Territory, developing the Islands to their full potential was not necessarily the only objective, and his Government would rather emphasize the qualitative aspects of development. 4/

B. Public finance

19. According to the local press, 5/ on 25 September 1991, the Legislative Council adopted a "zero budget" of $33.12 million for fiscal year 1991/92, allowing little or no growth in services or manpower. The Government planned to finance the budget through increases in various fees, including import duties, cargo dues, berthing fees, licence fees, land sales, accommodation tax and work permit/residency fees.

20. The Government announced that it did not anticipate a significant economic recovery during the remainder of the 1991/92 fiscal year, but it would work at strengthening and consolidating the country's economic and financial base.

C. Land tenure, agriculture and livestock

21. The total land area of the Territory is approximately 50,180 hectares. Beach-front properties, amounting to some 2,400 hectares, are owned by private land developers. The Executive Council of the Territory and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom adopted a new land policy designed to facilitate the full and gainful participation of the islanders in the development of the country.

22. The agriculture sector is small and limited to subsistence farming for the local market. More than 90 per cent of the food consumed in the Territory is imported from the United States of America, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Limited farming activities are carried out on North Caicos and Middle Caicos and, to a lesser extent, on Providenciales and Grand Turk.

23. According to a local newspaper, 11/ a document prepared by three consultants from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), entitled "Draft Situational Analysis of the Turks and Caicos Islands", noted that the system of land tenure in the Territory was a constraint on the development of the agriculture sector. Because most of the very limited amount of agricultural land was owned by the Government, farmers grew crops on the land without title, and some of the most suitable farming lands remained unused. The consultants also noted that another major problem facing agricultural production in the Territory was marketing, which was complicated by the fact that most of the islanders produced, basically, the same crops at a subsistence level.

24. The UNICEF document contended that surplus output, for the most part, spoiled because of the difficulties in transport between the Caicos Islands and the lucrative market in Providenciales. It further stated that it was easier to import vegetables from Florida than to transport them to Providenciales from the Caicos Islands; also the formation of a cooperative would lessen the burden of transport on the individual farmer, making the market in Providenciales more accessible.

D. Fisheries

25. Fishing is one of the most important primary economic activities in the Territory. Its main commodities are lobster and conch. This industry provides all of the Territory's exports and is an important source of employment. The UNICEF document mentioned above concluded that the greatest potential for food production in the Turks and Caicos Islands was not in agriculture but in fisheries. In this regard, it noted the efforts made at diversification from conch and lobster to scale fish. Although the Territory imports more than 90 per cent of its food, it could be self-sufficient in fish. Fish products are the major export, but significant amounts of lobsters are imported from the United States at a much higher cost than is paid to local fishermen.

26. During 1989/90, 208 tons of lobster and 668 tons of conch were caught. Revenue collected from local licences amounted to $45,766 and that from foreign vessels to $8,899.

27. Total exports have declined steadily since 1985 which, according to CDB, is attributed to a reduction in conch and lobster fishing and to overexploitation. The problem is compounded by damage to the spawning grounds caused by certain types of fishing practices, which include the use of dynamite to increase catches and the addition of substances such as chlorine bleach to stimulate the movement of conch and lobster into the traps. These illegal practices are difficult to control. The purchase of police launches provides some means of monitoring, but may not be sufficient. 12/ The Department of Fisheries is currently sponsoring a three-year project aimed at mapping the underwater marine habitats of the islands. 7/

28. While information on marine production was not available for 1990, indications were that the fisheries industry continued to decline in relative terms during that year, as tourism and related construction activity attracted manpower to Providenciales, and as wage rates in that island made traditional fishing activity increasingly unattractive. 9/

E. Tourism

29. Tourism continued to be the main source of revenue for the Territory. As such, the Government accords high priority to the carefully planned development of tourism.

30. CDB reported that, during 1990, a 228-room hotel was completed and opened on Providenciales resulting in a substantial increase in the number of first-class hotel rooms. A casino attached to the hotel was opened in February 1991. The second major hotel project (a 229-room facility, also on Providenciales) remained uncompleted, reportedly because of financing difficulties. The flow of visitors to the Turks and Caicos Islands continued to be constrained by inadequate air transport, and this was mainly responsible for low occupancy rates in hotels and villas during the year. The situation

was exacerbated by the suspension of the operating licence of a locally based air carrier for most of the second half of the year. Some hotels relied on air charters to sustain their operations. 9/

31. For the first eight months in 1991, however, the Territory experienced a 27.3 per cent increase in tourist arrivals. Figures released by the Islands' Tourist Board show that, for the period 1 January-31 August 1991, 38,645 tourists visited the Territory, an increase of 8,278 visitors over the previous year. 5/

32. According to statistics released by the Tourist Board, in August 1991, when 4,654 tourists visited the Territory - a nearly 4 per cent increase over August 1990 - 78.4 per cent of them were repeat visitors, and 53 per cent stayed in the Islands between four and seven days. Some 62 per cent of those visitors were from the United States, 22 per cent from Europe and 7 per cent from the Caribbean. In August 1991, the Chief Minister, who is also the Minister for Tourism and Development, said that the Territory would aim for the high end of the tourist market rather than the low end, adding that his Government was not interested in low-priced tour packages and cruise ships, but in quality tourism. 5/

F. Communications and other basic facilities

33. Communications and other basic facilities are important to the Territory in terms of both maintaining contact between the inhabited islands and servicing the economy of the Territory, which depends on tourism, offshore banking and the activities of the business community.

34. In his speech from the throne, the Governor said that a number of important projects had been completed or were in progress. The Providenciales Airport runway resurfacing and apron extension were now well under way. The new dock in Grand Turk was close to completion. There had been a major road improvement programme in Providenciales, while most of the primary roads in Grand Turk had been resurfaced.

Roads

35. The total length of roads in the Territory was 547 kilometres at the end of 1989, and their distribution by island was as follows: Grand Turk, 79 kilometres; Salt Cay, 12 kilometres; South Caicos, 45 kilometres; Middle Caicos, 64 kilometres; North Caicos, 130 kilometres; and Providenciales, 137 kilometres.

36. During the previous reporting period (see A/AC.109/1059, para. 49), press reports indicated that, according to police records, there were over 1,500 registered vehicles on Providenciales, and that an average of 15 vehicles were being imported to the island monthly.

Sea

37. There are small harbours on Grand Turk and Providenciales, as well as docking facilities on North Caicos, South Caicos and Salt Cay. Middle Caicos has no docking facilities. Most materials required for the physical development of the island, as well as durable and other bulk consumer goods, are imported by sea. The majority of vessels calling at the ports of the Territory operate from the United States or the Dominican Republic.

Air

38. According to the territorial Government, there are six airstrips in the Turks and Caicos Islands, of which only the one located on Salt Cay remains unpaved, while the airstrip on Middle Caicos is partially paved. Air transport is heavily relied upon for carrying both passengers and goods between the islands. Links with outside countries are provided by major airports on Grand Turk and Providenciales and, to a lesser extent, by a small airport on South Caicos.

39. Following the approval by the Executive Council of a proposal for Cayman Airways, Ltd., to operate thrice-weekly round-trip air service from Miami/Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to Providenciales, 13/ an agreement was signed with the airline, which inaugurated its first such flight in April 1991. 3/ The airline also began to offer round-trip fares between Grand Turk/Providenciales and Grand Cayman as of June 1991. 14/ In July 1991, Bahamas Air inaugurated two flights to the Territory, from Nassau to Providenciales and from Nassau to South Caicos, respectively, following several rounds of negotiations between the Bahamas national airline and the Turks and Caicos Government. 6/

G. Assistance from organizations of the United Nations system and other international institutions

40. Several United Nations bodies and specialized agencies provide assistance to the Territory. Such assistance is coordinated and carried out within the framework of inter-agency consultations between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Territory also receives aid from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

41. Within the United Nations system, UNDP continues to be the main source of technical assistance to the Territory. In July 1991 a governmental press release 6/ stated that UNDP had pledged a technical assistance package of $1 million over five years to assist the Government in implementing its programme. UNDP was also investigating how the Territory could benefit from regional funds for environmental upgrading.

42. UNICEF funds programmed for 1991 and 1992 are as follows:

	1991 $	1992 $
Women in development	3 000	5 000
Health/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) education	12 000	11 700
Health/Expanded programme of immunization ...		17 100
Water and sanitation (pit latrines).....		6 300

43. The Chief Minister attended the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in July 1991 in Saint Kitts and Nevis. During the meeting, the Turks and Caicos Islands was admitted as an associate member of the Community when an agreement was signed by the Chief Minister and the Prime Minister of Saint Kitts and Nevis, current Chairman of the CARICOM Conference. 6/

44. Because of its status as a dependency, the Territory is not entitled to full membership in CARICOM nor does it have voting rights within the institutions of the Community. However, it will be entitled to participate fully in the deliberations of several of these institutions in order to promote the interests of the Turks and Caicos Islands in specific programmes and measures. 6/

45. In July 1991, following the CARICOM Conference, the Chief Minister, accompanied by the Financial Secretary, went to Barbados for talks with officials of the British Development Division as well as a number of organizations and donor agencies, and also CDB. 6/

46. At the talks, CDB agreed to carry out a master plan for the development of ports in the Turks and Caicos Islands with the provision of financing for a deep-water port. CDB added that it would give further support to the Territory's Development Board. The Chief Minister also discussed with CDB the possibility for the Territory to secure a $3 million soft loan. 6/

47. The Chief Minister's itinerary included visits to Brussels, Luxembourg and London for talks with the European Investment Bank, the Chairman of the European Parliament and the Commonwealth Development Corporation, respectively, in an effort to raise financial support for the setting up of a Turks and Caicos Development Corporation. 6/

IV. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Labour and immigration

48. The Government is the largest employer, with 31 per cent of the active labour force holding government jobs. Agriculture and fisheries account for 18.5 per cent of the labour force, the hotel and restaurant industry employs 15.2 per cent and the construction and installation sector together employ 12.7 per cent. The manufacturing, commerce, transport and communication, insurance and real estate sectors employ, in sum, 13 per cent of the workforce.

49. According to CDB, 10/ the movement of labour towards Providenciales, which included nationals from other countries as well, induced an absolute shift in the population from all the other inhabited islands except Grand Turk, resulting in a rise in the proportion of the population of Providenciales from 13.2 to 42 per cent of the total population of the Territory between 1980 and 1990. Although the number of people living on Grand Turk rose during the intercensal period, Grand Turk's share of the total population fell from 41.8 to 32.2 per cent.

Immigration

50. The influx of illegal immigrants from neighbouring islands, either for political or economic reasons, continued during the year. In May 1990, the Legislative Council enacted an immigration bill, which provided for new methods of dealing with work permit applications, the establishment of an immigration board, the redesignation of the post of Chief Immigration Officer as Director of Immigration and the introduction of a firm policy on the whole question of immigration.

51. The Immigration Board, comprising nine members, was established in October 1990 and began taking decisions on applications for work permits submitted by aliens. 15/

52. CDB reported that the coming into effect of new immigration legislation in October 1990 appeared to have created significant uncertainty regarding future government policy towards non-belongers (aliens). In addition, it appeared that inadequate administrative arrangements for the new approach, designed to protect the national patrimony for citizens of the Turks and Caicos Islands ("belongers"), which resulted in a substantial slow-down in the issue of work permits and in the provision of some other immigration services, contributed to an unfavourable reaction on the part of the non-belonger community, and to a reported slow-down in investment and property transfer activity, with consequential effects for government revenue. 10/

B. Public health and environment

53. The National Health Plan (1987-1991) was prepared as a guideline for upgrading the health services, with particular emphasis on primary health care. According to the Governor, there were some achievements, including the preparation of a human resource development plan for the training of health-care professionals with assistance from PAHO and the World Health Organization (WHO); the extension and renovation of the government clinic at Conch Bar, Middle Caicos; the installation at Grand Turk Hospital of a computerized health management information system and of a computerized chemical analyser, funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, which allows the hospital to perform virtually any test and facilitates fast and accurate diagnoses.

54. Since 1985, 369 persons in the Turks and Caicos Islands have been known to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), according to a report by the Chief Medical Officer. 16/

55. The Water Department has launched a comprehensive conservation programme to eliminate water shortages gradually. The wells at the Bight on Providenciales have been capped in order to manage the resources more effectively, and desalination plants are being installed on Providenciales and Grand Turk.

56. In August 1991, the Acting Chief Environmental Health Officer called for measures to deal with what he termed the proliferation of inadequately built and neglected sewage disposal systems, which led to sea and subsoil water pollution on all the islands, particularly Grand Turk and Providenciales. He said that some of the islands' drinking water was so badly polluted that it did not meet the bacteriological standards set by WHO. 17/

57. The Environmental Health Department received funding from the United States Agency for International Development and a Canadian fund to purchase waste water monitoring equipment for Grand Turk, Providenciales and South Caicos (A/AC.109/1059, para. 79). According to the Acting Chief Environmental Health Officer, as of August 1991 only the health departments in Providenciales and Grand Turk had facilities for the monitoring of bacteriological and chemical water quality. 17/

58. In November 1991, the Government designated a total of about 500 square kilometres of wetlands in North, East and Middle Caicos as protected areas. The sites will be sanctuaries for many bird species and a variety of marine life, and could be developed for eco-tourism. 9/

C. Social and welfare services

59. The Ministry of Social Services has initiated an intensive revitalization programme aimed at creating the necessary framework to help prepare youth more effectively for entry into the workforce; to provide more relevant forms of

education designed to reduce skilled manpower shortages; to promote self-reliance and responsible entrepreneurial capacity for self-employment and community development; and to reduce unemployment and revitalize national development.

60. The Commonwealth Youth Programme continued to provide training assistance towards a certificate course in youth work, designed to equip young people for leadership roles in youth and social work. In September 1991, the Regional Advisory Board of the Caribbean Centre of the Commonwealth Youth Programme held a three-day meeting on Providenciales, which was attended by some 30 participants - including youth representatives - from the Caribbean and Canada. 18/ The aim of the meeting was to formulate the programmes and budget for the operations of the Centre. 19/

61. The Executive Council, in September 1989, established the National Drug Council, inter alia, to review the overall drug situation in the Territory; to formulate and implement action plans to educate the public on drugs, including alcohol, and their related problems; and to coordinate anti-drug campaigns and other preventive measures for youth groups.

62. The United Kingdom Government continues to assist the local Governments in the Caribbean area in preventing drug trafficking; in 1990, the last of four new 15-metre police launches went into service in the United Kingdom dependent Territories in the Caribbean. A two-man Royal Navy team, funded by the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office at a cost of £90,000, was training the launch crews on the Turks and Caicos Islands, Montserrat and Anguilla. The Ministry of Defence also provided weapons training for crews on these police launches. 20/

D. Education

63. There are two main levels in the Turks and Caicos Islands educational system, namely, primary and secondary. Children receive seven years of primary schooling between 4 and 12 years of age. Secondary education at the three public high schools in the Territory lasts for five years. Education is free and compulsory for children up to the age of 15 years. A private commercial college is functioning on Grand Turk. Teacher upgrading continues to be strengthened through the Academic Upgrading Programme. During the previous reporting period, personnel provided by the British Development Division enabled the Department of Education to conduct a series of seminars that focused on the teaching of the English language in primary schools. With the aid of the British Development Division, Barbados, the Department has launched an intensive building and refurbishing programme for a number of primary and secondary schools throughout the Islands.

64. In September 1991, the Government stated that in its bid to minimize the employment of untrained teachers it had, through the Public Service Commission, relaxed the measures against the employment of expatriate teachers at the primary level. The Government added that, as a result of this new

policy, qualified expatriate staff residing in the Islands and those available abroad had been recruited into the primary system. The Government added that it had implemented its policy of amalgamating small schools in the Islands as part of its programme of rationalizing the operations of those schools, to reduce costs and improve supervision, staffing and supplies. 18/

65. The School for Field Studies on South Caicos, the first university-level institution, is devoted exclusively to marine environmental studies and enrolled its first students in February 1990.

66. The Government in August 1989 concluded an agreement with the Ministry of Education in the Bahamas, under which qualified students from the Territory can attend the College of the Bahamas on scholarships provided by the Government of the Bahamas.

67. Under a Turks and Caicos National Scholarship Fund Programme, established by the Executive Council in November 1989, two students were attending courses in Jamaica.

68. According to information provided by the United Kingdom on 18 March 1991, 16 students from the Turks and Caicos Islands received educational assistance in the United Kingdom during 1989, under schemes funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Overseas Development Administration.

Notes

1/ The information contained in the present paper has been derived from published reports and from information transmitted to the Secretary-General on 4 April 1990 by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations.

2/ Turks and Caicos News, 23 April 1991.

3/ Ibid., 27 April 1991.

4/ Ibid., 8 June 1991.

5/ Ibid., 5 October 1991.

6/ Ibid., 20 July 1991.

7/ Ibid., 29 August 1991.

8/ Ibid., 8 June and 29 August 1991.

9/ Caribbean Development Bank, Annual Report, 1990 (Barbados), p. 38.

10/ The local currency is the United States dollar (US$).

Notes (continued)

11/ Turks and Caicos News, 25 May 1991.

12/ Caribbean Development Bank, Annual Economic Report, 1989 (Turks and Caicos Islands).

13/ Turks and Caicos News, 8 December 1990 and 17 January 1991.

14/ Ibid., 22 June 1991.

15/ Ibid., 8 December 1990.

16/ Ibid., 22 December 1990.

17/ Ibid., 17 August 1991.

18/ Ibid., 14 September 1991.

19/ Ibid., 13 April and 19 May 1990.

20/ Ibid., 25 April 1990.